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IN RE: PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING)
TO PREPARE AN EIS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE)
2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT))
TO AN INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM)

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S.
Army Hawaii. Held at Haleiwa Elementary School Cafeteria
(Ruth Rankin Hall), 66-505 Haleiwa Road, Haleiwa, Hawaii,
96712, commencing at 6:15 p.m. on Thursday, April 25,
2002.

PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU

ARMY TRANSFORMATION EIS SCOPING MEETING STAFF LIST

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Nogelmeier, Puakea

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1 Thursday, April 25, 2002, 6:15 p.m.

2 -o0o-

3 MS. AMARAL: Come on in and take your seats.

4 For those you that have just arrived, there's
5 some material there at the registration table you may
6 want pick up, a copy of the two presentations that are
7 going to be taking place this evening. Also, if you are
8 interested in making comment, then we ask you to fill out
9 these index cards that are also at the registration
10 table. What we're doing is we're numbering them and we
11 will take - call you up in the order that you signed up.
12 So two things that you may want to pick up.

13 My name is Annelle Amaral. I am you facilitator
14 along with Karen Aka. And there's a third facilitator
15 actually and that is, there she is, Miki -- Miki Lee.

16 The other thing you should notice is this
17 evening's meeting is on the record. So there is a court
18 stenographer available. She's sitting closest, I think,
19 to the speaker and she will take down all the comments
20 verbatim.

21 Okay. Before we get started I think what we'd
22 like to do is call upon Puakea Nogelmeier to come and do
23 an opening pule (prayer) for us. Puakea.

24 MR. NOGELMEIER: Can we stand for the pule
25 (prayer).

1 E ho'omalu kakou. E ke Akua kau i ka lani, e
2 huli mai e nana mai ia makou, ka po'e i 'akoakoa i keia
3 ahiahi me ka noi ia 'oe e ho'omalu mai ia makou pakahi e
4 ho'oulu mai i ka mana'o o loko me ke akaka o ka mea
5 'olelo 'ia me ka 'a'apo o ka mea e ho'olohe ana a i mea e
6 palekana ai makou i ka ho'i 'ana i kauhale a ho'omalu mai
7 i ke ala o makou. (Let us prepare for the prayer. God in
8 heaven, turn and look upon us, the people gathered
9 together this evening, requesting to you to grant your
10 shelter to each of us, to inspire the inner thoughts with
11 clarity of what is expressed, and the grasp of those who
12 will listen, and so that we be safe upon our return to
13 our homes, please grant your protection for our
14 pathways.)

15 As we gather this evening, give us Your presence
16 and give us guidance so that things can be expressed
17 clearly and heard clearly. And then give us safety on
18 the way back to our homes.

19 'Amene (amen).

20 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you). Also,
21 again, before we begin we'd like to introduce the people
22 that are seated in front of us. I wonder, Ron, if we
23 could start with you.

24 MR. BORNE: My name is Ron Borne. I'm the
25 transformation manager for U.S. Army Hawaii.

1 MS. OCKERMAN: Hello. I'm Jeanne Ockerman.
2 I'm the environmental attorney for U.S. Army Garrison,
3 Hawaii and the 25th Infantry Division (Light).

4 COL SCHISSER: Good evening. I'm Colonel
5 Scott Schisser, the Aviation Brigade Commander for the
6 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Hawaii.

7 MS. NOEL: Good evening. My name is Gina
8 Noel. I'm the environmental coordinator for Army
9 transformation in Hawaii.

10 MR. REDPATH: Hi. My name's George Redpath.
11 I'm with Tetra Tech, Honolulu. And we're the contractor
12 for the EIS.

13 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. It is, indeed, an
14 honor and pleasure to have with us Colonel Schisser, and
15 we would like to invite him to come up to make a few
16 comments.

17 COL SCHISSER: Aloha (greetings) ladies and
18 gentlemen.

19 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

20 COL SCHISSER: I'm Colonel Schisser, as I
21 said before, Commander of the Aviation Brigade of the
22 25th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Hawai'i.

23 On behalf of Major General James Dubik, the
24 Commander -- the Commanding General of the 25th Infantry
25 Division of the U.S. Army Hawaii, I'd like to welcome you

1 to this public scoping meeting on the Environmental
2 Impact Statement for the Army transformation in Hawaii.
3 I do want to start -- thanks to Puakea for the opening
4 pule (prayer). I appreciate that very much.

5 Before we begin, I would like to tell you just a
6 little about myself since I didn't have the opportunity
7 to meet all of you this evening. As I said, my name's
8 Scott Schisser. I've been in the Army for 24 years. My
9 family and I came to this beautiful island about 10
10 months ago to assume command of the Aviation Brigade
11 stationed at Wheeler Army Air Field. I have a wife that
12 I've managed to keep for 20 years and a 13-year-old
13 daughter who acts like she's 30. And I know many of you
14 understand that.

15 We are very pleased to be at this island that
16 most of you call home. We are very much enjoying our
17 stay here. We thank you for all the warm hospitality
18 that's been shown to our family since our arrival. So
19 thank you very much.

20 But tonight we're here for a purpose. That
21 purpose is to provide information on the proposed
22 transformation in Hawaii and receive your comments on
23 what the Army should consider and address in the
24 Environmental Impact Statement, the EIS.

25 The facilitators will coordinate tonight's

1 meeting and provide an effective system for gathering
2 your input. Your role is to provide input on the
3 environmental issues and concerns you believe should be
4 addressed and analyzed in the EIS. Your issues and
5 concerns will certainly help us develop a game plan to
6 properly address all of the potential impacts on the
7 proposed actions on the environment.

8 Now, an Environmental Impact Statement is, in
9 fact, the most comprehensive document that an agency can
10 prepare under the National Environmental Policy Act. The
11 process will be explained in greater detail by Mr. George
12 Redpath as we go on into tonight's presentation. I know
13 everyone is anxious for the evening to get underway so we
14 can explain our purpose and listen to your concerns. So
15 without further ado, Annelle, I'll turn it back to you.

16 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Thank you, Colonel.

17 A few other kind of housekeeping things.
18 You should have noticed when you came in there are some
19 refreshments in the back of the room. Please take
20 advantage of it. Get up, get something to eat.

21 We'll try to remember at some point during the
22 evening to call for a break. And if we forget, probably
23 the panel will remind us. They did it last night as
24 well. Visit also the information booths in the back.
25 There are personnel around to answer any questions that

1 you may have about the information that's posted there.

2 With respect to the bathroom, there's only one
3 and it's down this hall, right out here right behind this
4 door. So it's a unisex bathroom.

5 We hope to end the meeting around nine o'clock
6 tonight. And hopefully we will get to all of your
7 comments and in a timely manner. At this point now I
8 will defer to my colleague, Karen Aka.

9 MS. AKA: I'm just going to spend a few
10 minutes talking about the format for tonight's meeting.
11 What's going to happen first is we're going to hear a
12 presentation from the Army that's going to give us some
13 of the details about the transformation process that's
14 being proposed.

15 And after that presentation, which will last
16 about 30 minutes, we're going to hear from George Redpath
17 from Tetra Tech, who is going to provide information
18 about the Environmental Impact Statement process. So
19 both of those presentations will be done first.

20 When we're finished with that we're going to give
21 you an opportunity, again, as Annelle had said, for those
22 people who wish to make comment, we want you to sign up
23 on those index cards. People will be called up according
24 to the number that's on the back of that card. Again, we
25 do have court stenographers in the room who are taking

1 all of this down onto the public record. So we will be
2 asking you to state your name and to be able to have that
3 on the public record.

4 Also we're requesting if you are reading from
5 written comments it would be helpful, also, if you could
6 possible give those to us so we could also enter those
7 onto the record.

8 There are a variety of ways that you can submit
9 your comments. There are forms in the back with
10 information at the bottom of the page that gives you e-
11 mail addresses. There is a mailing address. And there's
12 also fax numbers. All comments will be accepted up until
13 May 30th.

14 And then, finally, for those of you who are
15 interested in providing comment in Hawaiian, Puakea
16 Nogelmeier, who did the pule (prayer) for us as we opened
17 the meeting, is available to do translation so that,
18 again, all those comments will be captured on the public
19 record.

20 What I'm going to do, then, is introduce Ron
21 Borne to give us the details on the proposal for the
22 transformation.

23 MR. BORNE: Mahalo (thank you) Karen.

24 My name is Ron Borne, the transformation manager
25 for U.S. Army Hawaii. Like Colonel Schisser, I'd like to

1 welcome you for taking the time to join us here this
2 evening.

3 I'll be briefing you on why we are looking at a
4 change to the Army in Hawaii by transforming the 2nd
5 Battalion of the 25th Infantry Division and the proposed
6 projects we would like to make that may make an affect on
7 our community.

8 The proposed action is the transformation of Army
9 forces in Hawaii such as described in the Notice of
10 Intent. This involves the conversion of the 2nd Brigade
11 to an Interim Brigade Combat Team, a more rapidly
12 deployable force. I will describe this in a few more
13 minutes.

14 The proposed action would result in various
15 changes to military lands in Hawaii. Categories of
16 proposed activities are fielding of a new modified
17 weapons systems, armored vehicles and equipment.

18 Construction of activities, including erecting
19 buildings and infrastructure.

20 Land transactions such as acquisition of certain
21 lands adjacent to our current training areas.

22 Deployment of forces and specific training for
23 deployment.

24 Training to achieve and maintain readiness and
25 other actions necessary to support a net increase of

1 approximately 480 soldiers and 400 vehicles assigned to
2 the 2nd Brigade.

3 The Army recognizes that a potential impact
4 related to these proposals include cultural and
5 historical impacts; impact to natural resources such as
6 plants and animals; impacts on water, air, noise as well
7 as social economic impacts; as well as cumulative
8 impacts.

9 We are here today to get your input on what
10 impacts need to be analyzed for our EIS. Our EIS will
11 look at alternatives to the proposed action, and our
12 Notice of Intent lists some proposed alternatives, a no-
13 action alternative in which the Army will not transform
14 in Hawaii, and an alternative to transform using the
15 existing infrastructure and facilities as currently
16 configured. We will welcome your inputs to other
17 alternatives for consideration.

18 Also we wanted to let you know that the Army is
19 currently preparing an EIS for return to live-fire
20 training at Makua. Many of you might have attended the
21 scoping meetings a couple weeks back. The EIS is being
22 prepared according to a settlement agreement reached by
23 the court. There is also a supplemental assessment -- a
24 supplemental environmental assessment for Makua.

25 All transformation-related projects will be

1 analyzed in this EIS. The Army may prepare some separate
2 NEPA documents, the National Environmental Policy Act.
3 However, all transformation projects will be wrapped up
4 into this EIS such as environmental assessments for Drum
5 Road, South Range and Pohakuloa Training Area
6 acquisitions that we'll talk about in a moment.

7 Why is the Army transforming? Recently the world
8 is a rapidly changing place and all the military services
9 are changing to meet these new challenges and missions
10 around the globe. The Army as a whole is proposing to
11 make these changes that will affect the way it trains,
12 equips, fights and interacts with civil populations in
13 deployed areas. The term "transformation" is chosen to
14 describe how the Army will change to meet these new
15 challenges.

16 During our Cold War days, we had the luxury of
17 knowing our enemies. They had different uniforms and
18 equipment. We had geographic lines to describe our
19 differences such as the Iron Curtain, and numerically
20 numbered "Parallels" that separated us and our
21 ideologies. Our combat vehicles were designed to be
22 heavy and powerful in order to meet the opposing army
23 similar to ourselves and what we had experienced during
24 the Second World War. Thus, we were always thinking
25 "European" as the next battlefield, and planned

1 accordingly.

2 As an Army, we would move against an opposition
3 in mutually-protected formations to find an enemy, figure
4 out the strengths and locations of the oppositions by
5 firing weapons, and then move against them to overcome
6 this opposition with force.

7 Today the tactics and our missions have changed.
8 We may not be able to identify our enemies as easily as
9 we did before. And foes may change several times during a
10 single operation.

11 Our allies are now made up of coalitions, with
12 some alliances forming right before or even during
13 military operations. And our allies might even share
14 some of the common traits as our opposition.

15 Information or intelligence has always been an
16 important part of military operations. But the speed and
17 accuracy has been increased multi-fold by our modern
18 information age and the use of the Internet. Now we can
19 rely on remote sensors, high technology and a wealth of
20 intelligence to see a foe before he sees us and to use
21 our speed and maneuverability to be able to take
22 advantage of his weaknesses and our strengths at the time
23 and place of our choosing.

24 Not all military operations are declared war or
25 even open fighting conflicts, as peacekeeping operations

1 have become more the norm than the exception.

2 We are not the only unit in the Army to begin
3 transformation. There are two brigades at Fort Lewis,
4 Washington, one at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, one at Fort
5 Polk, Louisiana, and one in the Pennsylvania National
6 Guard.

7 As I have mentioned, in the past, traditionally
8 we have been able to predict potential areas of conflict
9 and planned and prepared for such, and that is no longer
10 the case.

11 While we can still see areas of risk for
12 conventional battles have existed for years, we're no
13 longer able to predict where the next military necessity
14 may be or to what level the military response is
15 required. Just as the named areas shown are places where
16 we're at now or have been to recently, who may predict
17 which of the other areas of concern will become the next
18 hot spot? And, of course terrorism adds a whole new
19 dimension as many a times it knows no borders.

20 As our military downsizes its number, the
21 frequency of deployments increases and strains the
22 current Army force. Unfortunately, the possibilities for
23 these conflicts remain real and the Army must remain
24 ready. As you can see, Hawaii is an important location to
25 many of these areas and we are centrally located for

1 strategic deployments.

2 There are many operational factors which define
3 our tasks, but variety, speed, precision and force are
4 the most dynamic which face us today and describe the
5 operational requirements of this new organization.

6 Variety. We do not know what the next response
7 will be or to what level our participation will be
8 required. Our ability to respond must be flexible and
9 coordinated. We no longer can depend on a built-up
10 infrastructure in an area we will deploy to for our
11 operations.

12 Speed. Fortunately we are members of a country
13 that likes to take a long time to determine if it wants
14 to go to war or participate in a peacekeeping operation.
15 However, we also are a military in a society that, once
16 that determination has been made, the people expect a
17 quick and accurate response.

18 In the past, our heavy forces that have deployed
19 to world hot spots took a long time to get there due to
20 their weight and logistics requirement such as during the
21 Desert Storm deployment. The M1 Abrams tank is one of
22 the best in the world but it weighs 70 tons. The number
23 of Class 70 or 70-ton bridges in the world is limited and
24 many times non-existent in Third World countries.

25 Many times just speed and timing can defuse a

1 situation and deprive the opposition of time to organize.
2 One of these new units must be able to deploy within 96
3 hours and sustain itself for an indefinite period of
4 time.

5 Precision. Accuracy in timing, movement and
6 execution is a key part of convincing an opposition that
7 you mean business. Along with public tolerance of
8 aggressive behavior under certain circumstances, the
9 public is intolerant of innocent casualties or collateral
10 damage.

11 Once force is necessary, each of these soldiers
12 will be equipped to use laser designators, night vision
13 devices, intelligence information and each with a radio
14 for communications with the command structure.

15 Force. Force of arms or the ability to do so is
16 still a necessity of the Army. And precision and use of
17 force or the threatened to be use of force is still
18 needed to get our point across.

19 We are no longer alone in our missions and
20 actions. As I spoke of coalitions earlier, we need to be
21 able to operate in conjunction with other services and
22 other nations during our operations.

23 Our focus is a future Objective Force. But to
24 begin procuring and fielding this first Objective Force
25 will take nearly 8 to 10 years. As we invest in the

1 Objective Force we must maintain our current Legacy Force
2 which is an unmatched heavy force of Abrams and Bradley
3 fighting vehicles, a responsive light force such as our
4 airborne, and an agile Special Operations Force.

5 For now we will recapitalize on selected Legacy
6 units of our Abrams and Bradleys and Apache weapons for
7 the future. To do so, we will need to also invest in an
8 interim capability to do the things we cannot do today.
9 The interim capability will be a select number of
10 brigades employing current available off-the-shelf
11 technology and equipment. The interim force will also
12 allow us to train soldiers, grow our leaders, develop the
13 doctrine and organization of these new formations.

14 Every dollar that we put into science and
15 technology now enhances the quality of the future
16 Objective Force. Today the science and technology
17 requirements is an Army priority. We are challenging
18 industry to assist us with the design of the future
19 Objective Force. We are asking industry to get out of
20 gun powder and into electromagnetic or electrochemical
21 technology. We are also asking about fuel hybrid engines
22 to get our vehicles away from fossil fuels. We're also
23 asking to see if we can use ceramics or alloys for
24 ballistic protection to lighten the vehicles all to save
25 weight, costs, fuel, logistics and lives.

1 In the future the entire Army will transform.
2 The question is if the 25th Infantry Division transforms
3 in Hawaii now as part of the interim force, or later with
4 the remainder of the Army.

5 To show you an example, on the left side shows
6 some of the characteristics of a current light infantry
7 brigade such as our 2nd Brigade is now. On the right it
8 shows some of the proposed traits of an interim Brigade
9 Combat Team. Overall it would mean an increase in the
10 number of soldiers and vehicles assigned to Schofield
11 Barracks and that would be using the training areas in
12 Hawaii.

13 The new brigade will look something similar to
14 the Army's current structure and will use the traditional
15 names. There will be three infantry battalions which
16 will have three infantry companies. They will use
17 infantry weapon systems such as rifles, mortars, sniper
18 weapons, anti-tank missiles and a new mobile gun system.

19 There will be a new reconnaissance, surveillance
20 and target acquisition squadron which will use
21 reconnaissance troops, mounted sensors, embedded human
22 intelligence, multi-sensors, electronic warfare, ground
23 radar and unmanned aerial vehicles.

24 They will have an anti-armor company for mounted
25 and dismounted anti-tank missiles. It will have an

1 artillery battalion of towed artillery howitzers similar
2 to what we have at Schofield today.

3 A support battalion to provide logistical
4 support.

5 A combat service support company to provide
6 administrative support.

7 A military intelligence company to augment the
8 reconnaissance squadron and to surf through the vast
9 volumes of intelligence from other sources.

10 An engineer company equipped as engineers are
11 equipped at Schofield today to provide field support.

12 And a signal company to provide the
13 communications needed to keep the digital information
14 flowing between the vehicles, the units and the
15 commanders.

16 We have a unique environment here in Hawaii and
17 it also provides us for decentralized areas of operations
18 like we would find in many of the modern military
19 operation areas. It also has a wide variety of terrain
20 such as open, tropical, urban and desert.

21 While the transformation of the Army in Hawaii is
22 a statewide issue, we will address the islands with the
23 present and proposed Army presence starting with the
24 island of Oahu.

25 As I have said before, the Army recognizes that

1 there are many potential impacts. One of the concerns is
2 the introduction of increased number of vehicles and the
3 traffic on public roads. Since we too are aware that the
4 amount, type and timing of traffic on an island which
5 depends on a coastal road network is a concern of
6 everyone, we are proposing to expand and improve the
7 ability of the Army to access its current training areas
8 while staying off the public roads.

9 We propose to establish a new vehicle trail from
10 Schofield to Dillingham, and one from Schofield to
11 Helemano separating the military vehicle traffic destined
12 to these areas with civil traffic.

13 While these trails may still need to cross public
14 roads, they can do so at safe, controlled locations
15 coordinated with the county and state.

16 We also propose to improve the current military
17 Drum Road to make it an all-weather, two-lane road,
18 giving us year-round access to the Kahuku Training Area.
19 Coupled with the timing of military movement, this will
20 reduce potential traffic conflicts. This too is a real
21 world training scenario for soldiers since traffic on
22 restricted roadways is many times a concern of local
23 individuals.

24 Due to the shortage of training acres and the
25 limited available space on Schofield proper, we are

1 proposing to purchase lands south of Schofield to build a
2 motor pool for a new brigade to park its vehicles and
3 develop an area for a displaced rifle and pistol range
4 from Schofield.

5 While an exact acreage and location has not been
6 defined, we are considering 1,500 to 2,100 acres. And we
7 are coordinating with neighbor land users, is being made
8 now. Based on the concerns we have heard, we have gone
9 out with engineers to design ranges, and we are proposing
10 to design a range to remove the impacts to the Honouliuli
11 Preserve by re-orienting the range direction for its use.

12 The motor park will be built with features to
13 protect the environment. And the proposed range complex
14 would use only standard ball ammunitions like the types
15 hunters use, and will not use tracers, to reduce possible
16 wild fires, nor would any explosives be used. We have a
17 proposed area, but specific boundaries have not been
18 defined because we are still negotiating with landowners,
19 and we are still analyzing other alternatives.

20 It's hard to see. I know it's hard to see in the
21 back of the room. The areas' right in there. Again, we
22 have not defined those areas specifically.

23 While not all training can be conducted by
24 simulations, some tasks can be taught in a virtual
25 setting where precise tasks under controlled conditions

1 can be monitored and controlled.

2 We propose to build three new buildings at
3 Schofield at already developed locations near the
4 existing infrastructure. One will be a building
5 containing an individual, though small unit, virtual
6 trainer not unlike what many police forces use today,
7 which use computerized information to grade marksmanship
8 and small team tasks. This system will use computers and
9 laser technology much like you see for sale at computer
10 game stores, albeit a little more complex.

11 Another building will house a centralized
12 facility for the control, safety, scheduling and
13 maintenance of the training facilities on Oahu. This
14 will be one central building housing the range control.

15 The last building is a building which will house
16 a digital university to train soldiers on equipment,
17 tasks and tactics of the new units. It will be a
18 simulations center for unit staff training, battle staff
19 training, and also allow the linking of soldiers and
20 leaders in Hawaii with other training facilities,
21 databases and like units around the world.

22 Three new range complexes will be needed at
23 Schofield. Gone are the days where a soldier would have
24 to accomplish one task like zero sighting a weapon on one
25 range and then move to another to practice or to score

1 his or her marksmanship abilities. The Army is building
2 multi-use ranges to reduce costs, maintenance and impacts
3 to the environment in promoting facilities that due
4 multiple tasks over much smaller areas.

5 As many of these weapon qualification
6 requirements as possible from Schofield, which include
7 fixed firing points and fixed targets, will be moved to a
8 single complex on the current McCarthy Flats area at
9 Schofield.

10 Old ranges will be replaced with multi-use ranges
11 using the same target area. A battle area complex will
12 be built to allow soldiers to train as groups and choose
13 target areas and choose firing points as they would do in
14 combat situations. It would also allow the soldiers to
15 train with the new vehicles in live fire training tasks
16 with other weapons and units.

17 As more of the world's populated areas become
18 built up, an urban fighting facility would be needed to
19 train the soldiers with the weapons and live ammunition
20 in a controlled setting with the difficult task of
21 training in fighting in urban areas. These facilities
22 would replicate a few simple buildings much like a police
23 training facility or a "Dodge City" type of training
24 event.

25 In conjunction with the urban live-fire training

1 facility at Schofield Barracks, there are many other
2 urban fighting type tactics and tasks and peacekeeping
3 tasks that can be trained without live ammunition. We
4 would like to propose to build a mock city at old
5 disturbed sites in the Kahuku Training Area. This would
6 be a non-live-fire urban fighting training facility that
7 would replicate multiple situations across a wide area
8 simultaneously. Many law enforcement agencies have these
9 types of complex computerized facilities that can
10 simulate anything from a simple law enforcement task to
11 conventional military operations.

12 There will be no live firing of weapons in this
13 proposal, only blanks. This facility would renovate
14 current unused buildings at all three locations and
15 construct several more at two of the three sites.

16 Now we will address the Big Island proposals.
17 Like on Oahu, one of the concerns will be the
18 introduction of an increased number of military vehicles
19 and an interest in traffic on public roads. Again, we
20 are proposing to expand and improve the ability of the
21 Army to access the current training areas at Pohakuloa by
22 staying off the public roads. We are proposing to
23 renovate the vehicle trail from the Kawaihae docks, which
24 remain our primary port for entering the Big Island, and
25 to the training area. This will maintain separation of

1 military traffic destined for Pohakuloa and civil
2 traffic. The exact route of the trail may not follow the
3 current route as we are looking at many options to decide
4 where the trail will be placed.

5 Two new range complexes will need to be built at
6 Pohakuloa. These also will be multi-use ranges to reduce
7 costs, maintenance and impact to the environment while
8 promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much
9 smaller area.

10 Another large battle area complex will be built
11 to allow the soldiers to train as a part of larger units
12 being battalion sizes or larger, allowing them to choose
13 target areas and firing points as they would do in combat
14 situations. It would also allow the soldiers to train
15 with new vehicles in live-fire training tasks and with
16 other weapon systems and units. This range will allow
17 for the use of all the weapons systems available to the
18 Interim Brigade Combat Team commander such as artillery,
19 attack helicopters and fixed-wing, close-support
20 aircraft.

21 Also an anti-armor range will be needed to train
22 the new anti-armor company on mounted and dismounted
23 anti-tank gunnery tasks.

24 Old ranges will be replaced with new multi-use
25 ranges using the same target area and impact areas and

1 will not create a new one.

2 While we have looked to minimize additional land
3 requirements, we are proposing to purchase land west of
4 Pohakuloa for maneuver training where soldiers can
5 operate these new vehicles in training with unit
6 organizations in formations using tactics of mutually
7 supporting their movement in non-live-fire training
8 maneuvers. The vehicles will operate in an organized
9 control formations.

10 While exact acreage and location has not been
11 defined, we are considering 15,000 to 23,000 acres. And
12 we are coordinating with the neighboring land users. And
13 it's being made now.

14 We have a proposed area with no specific
15 boundaries as we are negotiating with landowners. We are
16 also trying to analyze other alternative areas. The area
17 we are looking at is up in this area here.

18 Now we will talk about other changes that are
19 needed to the base infrastructure to support this change.
20 We will need to improve Wheeler Army Airfield to allow
21 for the use of C-130 turboprop aircraft for training
22 deployments by the Interim Brigade Combat Team by
23 strengthening the present runway and the present parking
24 areas.

25 Bradshaw Army Airfield at Pohakuloa will need

1 strengthening of the existing runway also and
2 improvements to parking area for cargo aircraft such as
3 the new C-17 so that options exist for deployment to
4 Pohakuloa for realistic training.

5 In order to meet the requirements of deployment
6 for real world missions and for training, we will need to
7 build a deployment facility at Wheeler to prepare a unit
8 for loading on ships and on aircraft.

9 To be prepared to load cargo for air loading and
10 parachute rigging, we will need to add a parachute
11 rigging section to the Air Force's Joint Mobility Center
12 at Hickam Air Force Base.

13 To clean vehicles, prepare equipment for
14 deployment and prevent the spread of weeds, three vehicle
15 wash racks are required, one at Schofield near the motor
16 park, one at Kahuku and one to support Pohakuloa on the
17 Big Island.

18 Three new ammunition storage facilities will need
19 to be added to the current existing storage area at
20 Pohakuloa.

21 The current fuel storage and distribution
22 facility at Schofield Barracks will be improved to handle
23 the increased number of vehicles. The barracks and
24 family housing area will be improved to meet the
25 increased number of soldiers and families assigned to the

1 brigade.

2 A local area network for computer data will need
3 to be improved at Schofield and to Pohakuloa to handle
4 the increased data load transmission. Fiber optic lines
5 will be replaced or augmented in the current existing
6 places and to the new facilities. We also propose to
7 install communications towers on Army lands to provide
8 the necessary data link between the vehicles, the
9 Internet and the command structure. These towers will
10 resemble small cellular phone towers.

11 In all, the proposals will increase the size of
12 one Army unit in Hawaii and require 32 projects to
13 support the interim transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
14 25th Infantry Division.

15 One point of clarification. The Department of
16 the Army revised its NEPA Army regulation on 29 March.
17 This Army scoping process will comply with the revised
18 regulations.

19 And that concludes my briefing. Mahalo (thank
20 you) for your time.

21 MS. AKA: Thank you, Ron.

22 I'd now like to introduce George Redpath from
23 Tetra Tech who will provide us information on the
24 National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, as well as the
25 process for the Environmental Impact Statement.

1 MR. REDPATH: Aloha (greetings).

2 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

3 MR. REDPATH: Thank you this evening for
4 taking time out to come to this public scoping meeting to
5 assist us in the preparation of the Environmental Impact
6 Statement, or the EIS.

7 The EIS is a public document whose purpose is to
8 provide decision makers, in this case the Army, with the
9 information they require to make a fully informed
10 decision as spelled out in the National Environmental
11 Policy Act or NEPA.

12 NEPA directs all federal agencies to examine the
13 environmental consequences of any major federal action
14 that significantly affects the quality of the human
15 environment and provides an interdisciplinary framework
16 to evaluate the impacts of federal actions.

17 Furthermore, NEPA opens the federal decision-
18 making process to the public involvement and scrutiny.
19 This scoping meeting and the EIS we will be preparing are
20 part of that process.

21 The EIS will evaluate impacts on Army
22 installations, training ranges and surrounding lands and
23 communities in Hawaii, focusing on the islands of Oahu
24 and Hawaii. The EIS is a comprehensive, full-disclosure
25 document that assesses the cultural, economic, social and

1 environmental effects, both positive and negative, of a
2 proposed project and all the alternatives under
3 consideration.

4 The EIS process includes a draft EIS, which is
5 released to the public for comment, and a final EIS,
6 which will address the public comments and selects the
7 preferred alternatives.

8 The EIS will provide a full and fair discussion
9 of significant environmental impacts associated with a
10 proposed action -- in this case the Army transformation
11 of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, Light,
12 to an Interim Brigade Combat Team -- and will inform the
13 decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives
14 that would avoid or minimize any adverse impacts caused
15 by the project.

16 A Notice of Intent was published in the U.S.
17 Government's Federal Register last month on March 4th
18 stating that the Army intends to prepare an Environmental
19 Impact Statement to address the Army Transformation in
20 Hawaii. In that Notice of Intent are discussed two
21 alternatives. Part of the reason for this scoping
22 process is to get your input not only on your concerns
23 for the project but input you may have on alternatives.

24 Publication of that notice initiated the NEPA
25 requirement for public involvement referred to as the

1 scoping process. Your attendance here this evening is an
2 integral part of that process.

3 As you can see by the "You are Here" arrow, this
4 is your first chance to comment on the proposed project.
5 The purpose is to receive input from you on the issues
6 that you would like addressed in the EIS as they relate
7 to the Army's proposed project. Your oral and written
8 comments will be considered in the preparation of the
9 draft EIS. And the deadline for submission of written
10 comments is May 30.

11 In addition to this public forum, you may also
12 provide written comments on forms available here tonight
13 or on our website. And the URL address is on one of the
14 handouts.

15 As you can see, here's a schedule of the EIS
16 process and important dates. There's also a handout in
17 the back with those dates on it. The draft EIS is
18 anticipated to be completed and released for public
19 comment in February 2003.

20 Once the draft EIS is published, there will be a
21 45-day review period during which you can provide written
22 comments on the draft EIS. Additionally, the Army
23 currently plans to hold public hearings during the review
24 period to receive your input on the draft EIS. The
25 comments received at that stage will be addressed in the

1 final EIS that is scheduled for completion in August
2 2003.

3 Following a 30-day public review period, it is
4 anticipated that the Record of Decision or ROD would be
5 issued in October 2003.

6 Again, we thank you for taking the time out of
7 your evening to come here tonight and provide us with
8 input on this important scoping process.

9 Thank you.

10 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, George.

11 Before we get to the public comment period, what
12 we would like to do is to provide you an opportunity to
13 get some clarification on the issues that were raised in
14 these two presentations. So we have a facilitator with a
15 microphone available. If you need clarification on
16 anything that either Ron or George has raised, this will
17 be the time to bring it up.

18 We ask you to also use the microphone because
19 that's the only way the stenographer is going to hear
20 you. Please identify yourself.

21 MR. LEINAU: Aloha (greetings). My name is
22 Bob. And a couple questions popped up as I heard these
23 presentations. The reference to structures would be more
24 gratifying if you could plug in the square footage. A
25 dog house is a structure. So is the Ala Moana Shopping

1 Center. So if you could try and round out the square
2 footage of your structures. You talked a lot about your
3 structures so I don't know how you would do that. Maybe
4 you could throw a total at it at this point.

5 The other thing, while you're thinking about the
6 answer, it seems as though the Army has more of an
7 inclination these days towards buying land that in the
8 past they seem more willing to lease. I'm wondering
9 philosophically why -- and I could be wrong -- it seems
10 like there is a shift in policy to buy land rather than
11 lease. I'm curious to the motivation on that.

12 MR. BORNE: In reference to the first
13 question, I don't have the exact square footage with me
14 tonight. We can provide them if you'll leave us your
15 name and address for the exact square footage. That's
16 the answer to the first question, although they will be
17 multi-storied buildings.

18 The second question is that the Army is not
19 allowed to build structures on land that it leases, for
20 obvious reasons, because the landowner may take the lease
21 back. So we can't spend federal dollars to buy or to
22 purchase and build things on lands that we lease.

23 MS. AMARAL: Are there any other questions?
24 Please identify yourself.

25 MR. RING: Stewart Ring from the Mokuleia

1 Community Association. And the question I think is
2 probably for Mr. Borne. You talked about the two
3 improved roads; the one going up to Helemano which
4 connects, I gather, with Drum Road and the road which you
5 will be constructing from Dillingham Field up to
6 Schofield.

7 For those of us who live on the North Shore and
8 have experienced closures of, for example, Kam Highway
9 and the potential closure of Farrington Highway, in the
10 event of emergencies or civil defense or tsunamis or
11 closures of the other highway, would those roads which
12 the Army is constructing be available for evacuation or
13 for people to get to work?

14 For example, the people that lived in Sunset
15 Beach and Pupukea when Kam Highway closed at Waimea Bay,
16 to go to Haleiwa had to drive all the way around the
17 island. Could they, in the event of a closure of Kam
18 Highway, use the Army roads for either transportation or
19 evacuation?

20 MR. BORNE: While the roads won't be
21 designed for public transportation, obviously under a
22 state of emergency when requested by the State Civil
23 Defense the roads can be made available for public
24 transportation in those emergencies.

25 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Here's another

1 question here. We're coming to you. Thank you.

2 MS. TORIGOE: Thank you. My name is
3 Margaret Torigoe.

4 I've three questions. One is will there be
5 increased flight use on the Dillingham Field? And to
6 what extent and what kind of noise can we expect, if
7 there is?

8 Two. So far as the noise from the live ammo,
9 right now, of course, we can hear the ammo going off in
10 the valley area. Wondering what kinds of increase we can
11 expect from that.

12 And three. In this information that you gave us,
13 it talks about transformed organization with the proposed
14 Interim Brigade. I'm wondering "interim," does that mean
15 your numbers could go up from this proposal?

16 MR. BORNE: On the first two questions, right now
17 we do not expect -- because we're not increasing the
18 number of Army helicopters currently with transformation
19 because it's not part of the infantry brigade -- we do
20 not expect large increases in use of Dillingham by
21 aircraft. But that's part of the study. The acoustic
22 study of those types of uses will be part of it. So we
23 appreciate your comment as well as for the second
24 question that you have about the noise. Again, the
25 acoustics for any types of different weapons or the

1 increase in number just on the 400 soldiers, 480 soldiers
2 that will be assigned, that will also be a part of the
3 study.

4 And then, I'm sorry, the third question. On
5 interim force, excuse me. This is the proposal for this
6 action. That's what this EIS will cover. I spoke a
7 little bit about the Objective Force out in the future,
8 25 years, you know, more, maybe before it's fielded here;
9 at least 8 to 10 years before they could figure out what
10 it may be composed of. At that time a second NEPA
11 document would be required to station the Objective Force
12 here. So for the purpose of this NEPA document the
13 interim force is the action.

14 MS. AMARAL: Another question in the front.
15 Just as a reminder, the purpose of the questions is to
16 get clarification on the presentations. And we will move
17 into the comment period directly after.

18 Bob.

19 MR. LEINAU: I was curious on your gas, your
20 storage for 120,000 gallons capacity, if you were going
21 to go above or below ground. And I was curious on your
22 towers, if there's any way you can mitigate visual impact
23 on your communication towers.

24 The other thing I was curious about, and it was
25 the same thing Stew mentioned. You mentioned it wasn't

1 going to be designed on Drum Road. It's not a matter of
2 if but when Kam Highway gets knocked out. Rocks will
3 come down in Waimea and the road will be taken out.
4 Logistically this island's really crippled when we can't
5 get around. I would hope that and request that the
6 improvements to Drum Road will include a two-way access.
7 I mean it's one thing to improve it for one-way traffic.
8 But realistically, when it gets used it will be a two-way
9 traffic scenario.

10 And I know that's going to cost a lot more money
11 because of all your road cuts back there, your topography
12 gets really hilly. So there's a lot of cuts. And it
13 will be really expensive to make it two lanes but I think
14 that really serves, logistically serves a higher -- a
15 higher purpose or double purpose.

16 MS. AMARAL: I'm afraid I've lost track of
17 the question.

18 MS. LEE: The field tank underground.
19 Mitigate the tower so it's not an eyesore, maybe that's
20 what you're trying to say, and suggest the road be two-
21 way.

22 MR. BORNE: For the fuel storage facility
23 the current environment -- new structure, it's currently
24 a new environmentally sound structure at Schofield. At
25 60,000 pounds, it's under contract. It has the capacity

1 presently to go more. We do not know if 120,000 gallons
2 will be the final goal for that fuel station as the
3 vehicles that are being built for this unit are just now
4 rolling off the production line. But we suspect it will
5 keep at a 120,000 gallons.

6 MR. LEINAU: Above ground or below ground?

7 MR. BORNE: Oh, above ground or below
8 ground? It's above ground, sir. It is above ground.

9 The cellular phone -- the towers conduct activity
10 with the computers on the vehicles is actually what these
11 towers are. But they resemble cellular phone towers.
12 And because of the circumference that we would need to
13 cover, they would almost always be interior to the Army's
14 training areas. Otherwise, if we put it at a perimeter
15 it would lose some of the effectiveness for it. Of
16 course we would look for areas that either already towers
17 existed or areas that would be unobtrusive to the public
18 from the outside.

19 And then the third one that had to do with the
20 two-lane road. Currently the design that we're looking
21 at is a two-lane, public -- two-lane, all-weather -- not
22 public, excuse me -- two-lane, all-weather road from the
23 Kahuku Training Area to Helemano. And, of course if that
24 were to change we would let you know.

25 MS. AMARAL: Okay. If there aren't any

1 further questions we would like to move into the public
2 comment period. We remind you that if you wish to make
3 comment this evening here at the podium, to get one of
4 the index cards. They're available at the registration
5 table. And we will call you in the order that we receive
6 these.

7 You also can make comment in writing. And there
8 are some forms you can use back there. Or you can send
9 in comments by mail or by fax by May 30th. So far we
10 have five people signed up to speak. Normally we use a
11 five-minute time limit because we want to get out by nine
12 o'clock this evening. If that's not necessary right now
13 because there are so few who have signed up, then we
14 won't do it. But as the number increases of people who
15 want to speak, then we have to be a little more
16 discerning about the time limit.

17 The first speaker is Trae Menard followed by Bob
18 Leinau.

19 Aloha (greetings).

20 MR. MENARD: Aloha (greetings). My name is
21 Trae Menard. I'm the natural resources manager for The
22 Nature Conservancy, island of Oahu. The Nature
23 Conservancy is a non-profit private organization that
24 conserves, preserves land.

25 The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii has serious

1 concerns regarding the Army's proposed acquisition of the
2 northern portion of our Honouliuli Preserve for use as a
3 small arms qualification range.

4 Honouliuli Preserve extends for about 3,700 acres
5 along the southern Waianae Mountains and down the east
6 slope of Makakilo and Kunia. At the northern end it is
7 adjacent to Schofield Barracks.

8 Because Honouliuli contains more than 70 rare,
9 endangered species and some of the Oahu's last remnants
10 of diverse native ecosystems, the Estate of James
11 Campbell granted the Conservancy a long-term conservation
12 lease of their land. Protection of the rare species and
13 native forests in which they live is our number one
14 concern.

15 In 2001, Honouliuli Preserve in its entirety was
16 designated habitat for the endangered 'elepaio bird.
17 Soon the preserve will be proposed for critical habitat
18 for endangered plants. In addition, the area of the
19 preserve identified for acquisition overlaps with the
20 areas in the current implementation plan. There are also
21 Hawaiian cultural sites within the preserve area.

22 Since 1990 the conservancy has expended about
23 \$2.5 million to conduct resource management and community
24 outreach activities at Honouliuli. For the past three
25 years -- for the past three years this work has been

1 concentrated in the northern part of the preserve due to
2 the higher chance of species survival and the ease of
3 access. This is the same part of the preserve that is
4 now proposed for acquisition. So this northern portion
5 of the preserve is actually the most valuable part of our
6 preserve because it holds some of the most intact native
7 forest, and has probably the most potential for
8 restoration and management.

9 Earlier this year we completed a 110-acre fence
10 in the area of the preserve to exclude pigs. And this is
11 funded by a grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
12 Service. Maintenance and follow-up management is
13 required by the grant for at least 10 years.

14 In the near future we hope to fence an area near
15 Pu'u Hapapa which is in the northern, very northern
16 corner of the preserve. This will protect one of the
17 remaining populations, one of the best populations of
18 endangered tree snails. The diversity of snails in this
19 area is unmatched anywhere on the island.

20 So threats to the preserve include weeds, pigs,
21 rats and fire. In order to manage these threats it
22 requires consistent and intensive work in the form of
23 fencing, weed control, predator control. We plant native
24 plants and restore the native ecosystems. So we have to
25 get in the area a lot, probably at least three to four

1 times a week.

2 So our concerns are really focused on the impacts
3 that the transformation of the land acquisition will have
4 on access and possibly wild fires as well as the spread
5 of weeds and damage to the restoration sites.

6 The Nature Conservancy recognizes the United
7 States Army as an important and valued conservation
8 partner. In fact we've collaborated closely on many
9 resource management projects in the past. Right now
10 we're also working together to find a way to accommodate
11 the Army's training needs without damaging the important,
12 natural and cultural resources at Honouliuli.

13 So for those interested in learning more about
14 our preserve, please see me. We have a booklet over
15 there, a little booklet that tells you a little bit more
16 about our preserve. If you have any questions you're
17 welcome to give us a call.

18 Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Bob Leinau followed
21 by Thomas Shirai.

22 MR. LEINAU: My name is Bob. A couple more
23 questions. I'm curious on who's going to do the work,
24 you know whether it's all going to be subcontracted or if
25 the Army Engineers are going to do it? The reason is

1 that sometimes when the Army undertakes a project,
2 because of the nature of their scheduling, they may be
3 forced into making compromises, maybe they work extra
4 long in the rain because they had to get the job done
5 because they're going to be someplace else next week.
6 But sometimes because of those constraints best
7 management practices are difficult to maintain.

8 So I'm just saying that I'm not sure who's doing
9 the work especially on roads and things. It's probably
10 less expensive if the Army does it. But you would have a
11 better guarantee if the civilian side does it. Perhaps
12 that's a comment or something you might want to look at.

13 As changes happen, I'm curious at what point the
14 EIS stands and at what point a supplemental EIS comes
15 out. Because things do change.

16 And speaking of change, it was only last year
17 that you came out here with a 10-pound document on how to
18 preserve training areas. I think it was March 2001. And
19 I don't know what engineering company worked on that. It
20 was a beautiful document. I don't know what it cost you.
21 But there was all kinds of criteria in there about not
22 training when the birds are breeding, et cetera, et
23 cetera, et cetera. Somebody put a lot of time and energy
24 into that. I'm wondering if, with the new Army or the
25 new plan, if that obsoletes that document or if it's

1 still going to have validity.

2 With regard to the wonderful documents that are
3 well-thought out by highly trained engineers, and there
4 are certainly a lot of brains sitting at the table right
5 here, but as it goes down through the system, as it
6 trickles down to the person who transfers in here for
7 three years and is out of here, one of the things I'd
8 like for you to consider is some way to maintain some
9 continuity so that when the representations all on the
10 top side tend to manifest on the back side.

11 I know you've got Mr. Char back here in the
12 engineering side and their civilian staff bird-dogging
13 the stuff, and they're a consistent element. But maybe
14 there's some way to incorporate your level of continuity
15 action in the troops in some way. I don't know exactly
16 how you do that. I understand how you spend every three
17 years. Somehow you lose something in doing that.

18 The other thing is I hope that as you deal with
19 disagreements, and you'll get them, no doubt, that we
20 don't resort to the argument that generally goes along
21 the lines of, "Why widen the highway? If we can't have
22 this, the Army's leaving Hawaii." I would hope that you
23 defend your positions through logic and community process
24 tonight without having to resort to that other kind of
25 rationale.

1 Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Thomas Shirai
4 followed by Makani Ortogero. Aloha (greetings).

5 MR. SHIRAI: Good evening, everyone. I want
6 to thank you, the Army personnel first of all, for the
7 food. I want to thank them for coming out and going
8 around the different places to try to work with the
9 community, and explain what you have in store for us.

10 I have a couple things I'm concerned with. First
11 of all, I'll introduce myself. My name is Thomas Shirai,
12 Junior. My ancestors are from Waialua. I serve on the
13 Oahu Island Burial Council, appointed by Governor
14 Cayetano.

15 I'm very interested here in the NAGPRA, 106 and
16 State Chapter 6E concerning burials. I hope that you
17 will address these in your cultural and Environmental
18 Impact Statement. I want to also say congratulations to
19 Dr. Lucking for being elected on another commission of
20 the state. She's just been nominated for the Historical
21 Places, where you register historical sites.

22 However, I have one concern about that. I hope
23 that you will be very sincere and responsive to us. What
24 I'm going to read you is a response. It is from Kapua
25 Kawelo. It's dated May 1st, 2001 by e-mail. It says,

1 "Aloha. Thank you for your interest in Dillingham. I
2 have forwarded your message to our archaeologist, Dr.
3 Laurie Lucking. She was very interested in your ties to
4 this area and will be contacting you soon."

5 It's 2002, April 24th -- or 25th, this meeting. I
6 have not gotten a written response, or a phone call, or
7 e-mail, or a fax. I see you tonight. That's what I
8 said. So I'd like to just say please listen to the
9 community. Okay? All the other concerns that you heard
10 is very vital. That's all I've got to say for now.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Mr. Shirai. Makani
14 Ortogero followed by Bill Paty. Aloha (greetings)
15 Makani.

16 MS. ORTOGERO: Aloha mai kakou (greetings all).
17 Aloha (greetings) panel. I think you remember me from
18 last night. I testified last night at Kawananakoa
19 School. I'm here again tonight because this is my home
20 town. And you'll probably see me again, as with other
21 people that I noticed in here. Mahalo (thank you) to
22 everybody who spoke before us.

23 And last night I find it interesting, I came in a
24 little late, but I was informed that the presentation
25 that you gave is a little different from the last two

1 nights, from Monday night's and from last night. I just
2 want the community to know that the presentation has
3 changed a little bit. And I think it was, they presented
4 some alternatives. Last night there was a big concern
5 about alternatives being presented.

6 Once again Mr. Borne, I want to point out to the
7 people that he has no, there is no definite amount for
8 the amount of money that is spent.

9 The land amount for acquisition last night as
10 well, they didn't know the right amount of land being
11 acquired.

12 Let's see. Oh, the developed lands at Honouliuli
13 Preserve, the lands in that area, I think the situation
14 the area of the artillery being fired, it has been
15 directed in a different area but it's still in that
16 preserve.

17 I still ask you, again, are we going to be
18 granted access rights to it? I'm not just talking
19 cultural gathering rights but access rights. Last night
20 I pointed out that it's a legacy. And as a legacy this is
21 my home. I want to be able to share it with my children.
22 Are you going to restrict that from me as with everybody
23 else? Especially in this community. I never -- I
24 admitted last night I never walked in the Honouliuli
25 Preserve. I am planning to. But I have grown up in

1 these hills. I have -- I know what the trails are. And
2 your trails are actually roads. I really want to -- I
3 would really like to address that. But I'll save that
4 for the Kahuku one tomorrow.

5 Is expansion necessary? Because right now the
6 military has 25 -- on Oahu alone -- has over 25 percent
7 of the land mass. And this is only -- he's only talking
8 of the Army. He's not talking about Kaneohe Marine Base,
9 Pearl Harbor, Bellows. He hasn't included in his
10 presentation all of the land that the military does own
11 and that is not being used currently.

12 So the lands that he's talked about being
13 developed, it is agricultural land and there is definite
14 concern. We're a community, an island community and
15 self-sustenance is important. If the military can help
16 us out with that as granting these agricultural lands
17 stay that way, by all means work with the community here.
18 It's our concern.

19 Last night Uncle Bill Aila, he pointed out -- I
20 don't know if you guys, if you had said anything about
21 ceded lands that you owned. That's ridiculous because,
22 once again, ceded lands it's according to your documents,
23 you cannot produce a document showing that you own this
24 land. In presenting that to the public next time, please
25 get it straight and don't say that you own lands.

1 Let's see. Oh, yeah. It's interesting how the
2 presentation changes to the community. Why is that?
3 Lack of information not being shared with everybody.
4 It's kind of, again, restrictions and access.

5 Ah, let's see. The preserve of the training
6 areas. Can you tell me right now, Dr. Borne, if I wanted
7 to walk up along the trails, would I be granted that or
8 no? It belongs to the military after you guys have
9 decided to take the land and the roads?

10 MS. AMARAL: The process is that people will
11 be making public comment now rather than questioning the
12 panelists.

13 MS. ORTOGERO: Okay.

14 MS. AMARAL: But certainly once this is
15 done, then you will have an opportunity to talk directly
16 to them.

17 MS. ORTOGERO: Sure. I'm also wondering,
18 like, because there's been a lot of misconceptions
19 especially in the representations of what's being heard
20 here tonight and last night, I see a difference. Will
21 the community be able to have access to other testimony?
22 Because last night I heard some strong testimony and with
23 people who are involved much more deeply. And it changes
24 by the community.

25 Other than the written EIS -- I forgot -- if

1 there's anybody out there, the Environmental Impact
2 Statement, they don't have -- if they find anything
3 during that statement in the EIS they don't have a plan
4 of action as well of an environmental impact assessment
5 of what to do if they find something with historical
6 sites or plants or animals. That should be also
7 presented to the public because it is part of an EIS.

8 Yeah, I think that's going to be it tonight.
9 I'll see you guys later.

10 Mahalo (thank you).

11 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you).

12 (Applause)

13 MS. AMARAL: Bill Paty followed by Diane
14 Anderson.

15 MR. PATY: Aloha (greetings). My name is
16 Bill Paty. I guess I'm here tonight kind of wearing
17 three hats, one representing the Military Affairs Council
18 of the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii.

19 The second is that I serve as the civilian-
20 aide-at-large to the Secretary of the Army and as such
21 I've been involved in a lot of Army activities. I've had
22 the opportunity, if you want to put it that way, to be
23 very much involved with the concerns that we had with
24 trying to continue training at Makua.

25 The third hat would be that I've lived out here

1 for well over half a century now. It's been my home.
2 I've had the opportunity to move and travel, hike and
3 ride most of the areas that we're talking about relative
4 to what we want to do with the new IBCTs.

5 Let me say first for the record that the Military
6 Affairs Council which works with the Chamber, it's a
7 group of people that come together to try to work with
8 the Department of Defense and try to ensure that the
9 community understands what they're trying to do. We get
10 an idea what the various component commanders need in
11 terms of their situation. And we go back each year to
12 Washington, D.C., as we will in June, and review with the
13 secretaries of the services and the chiefs of staff
14 (inaudible).

15 So we try to support them to the extent we can
16 and still provide strong input or advice for what it's
17 worth of how we think it should be handled. They, of
18 course, are supportive of the need the Army has put forth
19 to try to bring about this major transformation.

20 General Eric Shinseki, as you know, is the Chief
21 of Staff of the Army, and if he's the driving force
22 behind this, getting this whole idea going -- and he's
23 done an amazing job in a short period of time recognizing
24 the Army has to be leaner, meaner, faster -- and they
25 can't continue to fight the Cold War like we were, and to

1 do that we have to go to the kind of equipment and
2 transformation that we've heard tonight.

3 With these stryker vehicles, and larger people,
4 the organization will change, the training methods will
5 change, transport will change; the way they fight will
6 change. All of this kind of thing is absolutely
7 inevitable and has to come about if we are going to
8 maintain the kind of combat-ready forward position forces
9 that this country needs. It's critical, I think, that we
10 need to keep that in mind.

11 But we told the Army folks, if you will, that we
12 think how this EIS is handled is absolutely critical. If
13 the EIS is not supported, if the EIS is not positioned
14 properly, if the EIS is not something that's taken to the
15 grassroots, if you will, and with people like yourselves
16 and have them understand, have them work hand in hand
17 with what's trying to be done, then the whole thing will
18 not come together. This very major opportunity we have
19 economically, if you will, with jobs to funding,
20 continuing the presence of our Army here in Hawaii
21 possibly, may possibly fall through.

22 So the Army has a major obligation trying to see
23 that they do the job right. And they recognize this.
24 They admit it. They recognize it. But recognizing it
25 and admitting it is not always the same thing. I mean,

1 last night they took a pounding from the Earthjustice
2 group for not having their figures together in terms of
3 the amount of land they needed, the ownership picture and
4 that kind of thing.

5 And I would continue to expand on that, in that
6 when you take a look at what they're trying to do, how
7 critical it is to keep all of you involved in this thing,
8 we're talking about the road from Dillingham to
9 Schofield.

10 Well, I assumed that you're going to go along the
11 old cane haul road, more or less follow that. Then you
12 get up behind Waialua Ranch and it gets pretty hairy up
13 there. The road at one time was a deep road. And I've
14 driven it and ridden horseback on it many times. You get
15 up to Maile Flats. But getting there is a very
16 interesting trial, a very interesting effort.

17 So, but people would want to know if you're going
18 to put a road all the way from Dillingham up to Schofield
19 all behind the cane haul fields, are the people that are
20 farming the area going to have access? What kind of
21 opportunity will they have to utilize it for the economic
22 benefit of the community? How will this -- how will all
23 of this work out? The FAA, of course, has to continue to
24 get up to where they have to go up at Mount Ka'ala. And
25 others like ranchers and farmers are going to have to go

1 back and forth. How is this going to be worked out?

2 The people that come to you in time and say,
3 "Hey, I know you got a road. I know you need the road.
4 I know you have to go to Dillingham, but I've got to make
5 a living here too." So I think it's important that we
6 sit down with you as the time goes along and talk about
7 this.

8 The fact that there's cultural, environmental
9 concerns goes without saying. And if we think the road
10 from Dillingham to Schofield is going to be an
11 interesting effort, think what they're going to do when
12 they come from Schofield up to Helemanu down Junk Drive
13 and all the way over to the Kahukus.

14 I know some of you have been up to Palama Uka.
15 You know what the land is like when you go down there.
16 You think it's a problem coming off of Waimea Bay where
17 you may have problem with rock slides. That is tough
18 territory. Very substantial amounts of cut and fill are
19 going to have to be moved. Going to have to work with
20 the Water Commission in terms of what -- how you're going
21 to work out the bridges that need to be built.

22 Obviously very much concerned with cultural,
23 environmental plant picture that's up there. Everybody's
24 going to want to know what -- how are you going to
25 address this.

1 I know that the Army has done a great job with
2 their efforts in trying to preserve and protect
3 endangered species. No one has done more, I think, than
4 the Army has done in trying to take care of the habitat
5 for the Hawaiian snail, tree snail. No one has done a
6 better job in trying to provide preservation for the
7 various endangered plants. They fenced out the area to
8 keep the goats out, all kind of new fire control
9 procedures. A really major dedicated effort. And I
10 think they'll address it the same way.

11 But I think we have to recognize as the Army goes
12 ahead with this and you go along with this thing, the
13 contractor is going to have to work, and the community is
14 going to have to come together to be sure that this thing
15 is done right and it's not something that we say, "Oh, my
16 gosh. How did we let this thing happen?"

17 And I think that we want to be sure that we work
18 as a partner with them. We think this is an opportunity
19 for all of us to come out ahead. There will be more
20 jobs. There will be more vitality of the community. The
21 Army will have a stronger position here. But I would
22 certainly encourage all of us to work together, give the
23 Army a chance to come back to us and say, "This is where
24 we think we have to go. This is what we think we want to
25 do. What do you people think about this?"

1 We don't want to be in a position where all of a
2 sudden you come back and say, "Here's a two-lane road to
3 Kahuku and we're ready to go." And we say, "Wait, wait,
4 wait a minute. Where's it going to go? How does our
5 land look after you put the roads through? What kind of
6 a configuration will be involved in this thing?"

7 So a lot of it depends upon the opportunity that
8 they have to bring together people in the community here.
9 People in the community of Kahuku, people in the
10 community up in Wahiawa, wherever they're involved with
11 this thing they have to bring the thing and make people
12 feel they're a part of it.

13 And I happen to think that this is a strong
14 opportunity here for a great partnership. But if you
15 don't respond to the people's feelings about this thing,
16 provide the information that they need as they go along,
17 then I think we're going to have a problem.

18 But I think it's possible. I think it's
19 important that we all come together. And I wish them
20 well. And I'll certainly be out there to the extent that
21 I can working with them.

22 I thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Diane Anderson.

25 Ms. Anderson is the last person signed up to

1 speak. So if there's some of you that still want to make
2 comment, we would encourage you to get the index card
3 from the registration desk at the back of the room.

4 Aloha (greetings).

5 MS. ANDERSON: Thank you. Aloha (greetings).
6 Thank you very much for providing this opportunity for
7 our community residents to give our feedback at this
8 stage in the game. I'm a resident of the North Shore and
9 in particular I live in the Kawaiiloa area which is a huge
10 part -- ahupua'a (land division from mountain to sea) -
11 your area of training is proposed.

12 My general feeling is that I think it's a really
13 sad situation in the world that we have to expand the
14 military and training areas. Overall that's my feeling.
15 I have been very disturbed at being able to see convoys
16 with their big guns on their tanks open coming down Kam
17 Highway as we try to live in a peaceful area.

18 I know we don't. It's an illusion. It's a very
19 tough world out there. But at the same time I think that
20 our -- the island of Oahu is so already crowded. And the
21 land that's already there, it just seems a shame that
22 we're going to have to expand if that, indeed, is what's
23 going to happen.

24 I appreciate the EIS opportunity to get involved.
25 I do hope -- like Bill Paty has just said, because he

1 spoke so eloquently, what can I say really after that?
2 He's really touched on so many things in our community.
3 But I for one feel it's too bad our federal government
4 can't spend money on preparing and practicing for peace
5 and having peace preserves, nature preserves instead of
6 the military.

7 But if we can get military off the roads without
8 doing too much destruction in making new roads, I think
9 that's a step in the right direction. I'm very concerned
10 about noise, helicopter areas because then it seems like
11 you're living in a war area. While you're trying to
12 train for it at the same time pretend we're living in a
13 peaceful island, to me that's a real challenge.

14 But I'm living here because I want a peaceful
15 life. So it's kind of scary to know that surrounding all
16 of us is the incredible military getting ready to be
17 combat ready.

18 Those are my concerns and fears. And I'll see
19 you through the process then.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: We have two more people signed
23 up to speak. What we'd quickly like to do is perhaps
24 take a five-minute break to give the panel a chance to
25 move around a little bit and to give others who are

1 interested in signing up to speak an opportunity to do
2 so. So let's take a break.

3 Thank you.

4 (Recess)

5 MS. AMARAL: We have two people signed up to
6 speak. The first is Henry Curtis followed by Kat Brady.
7 We are ready to reconvene. Those of you that want to
8 continue your conversation will have to take it outside.
9 Otherwise we're ready to begin. Henry Curtis.

10 MR. CURTIS: Thank you Annelle. Aloha
11 (greetings).

12 MS. AMARAL: Aloha (greetings).

13 MR. CURTIS: I'm Henry Curtis, executive
14 director of Life of the Land. I hope that the EIS looks
15 at a few issues. One of them is the use of agricultural
16 land. Hawaii is one of the few states in the nation that
17 constitutionally mandates protection of agricultural
18 land.

19 The second is endangered species. You're
20 probably aware that we have a great number here and a
21 great number of threatened species. And they're very
22 vulnerable both to their own destruction but to the
23 introduction of alien species.

24 For example, on Maunakea the alien species have
25 been found up there that thrive only above 20,000 feet,

1 which means they were packed from some other mountain,
2 the equipment brought over to Mauna Kea where the alien
3 species were released.

4 So it is possible to track it in or to bring it
5 in with equipment brought in from other places. And that
6 needs to be carefully safeguarded.

7 Another major issue is cultural impact
8 statements. There needs to be a full exploration of
9 cultural issues. That includes not only the dead culture
10 but the living culture. The right of access, the right
11 of native Hawaiians to practice their living culture.

12 There needs to be a full analysis of fire. Since
13 much destruction has occurred in Makua due to fire, there
14 needs to be a real adequate explanation of how fire
15 issues would be handled, where fire issues would occur.

16 There needs to be access issues explored. And
17 that includes both native Hawaiians, pig hunters and
18 hikers.

19 And there needs to be a full explanation about
20 where various activities will occur and how ongoing
21 environmental programs will occur. For example, for
22 military restoration advisory boards, we know that where
23 equipment is stored, where vehicles are stored there is
24 often runoff of oil products into the ground. And the
25 Pearl Harbor aquifer and the aquifers underneath the

1 training areas are where we get our drinking water from.

2 Thank you.

3 (Applause)

4 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Kat Brady.

5 MS. BRADY: Aloha (greetings), I'm Kat
6 Brady. I live down the road.

7 Thank you for holding this meeting. I appreciate
8 that. I also sit on military restoration advisory
9 boards. So I'm concerned about, that you explore the no-
10 build alternative, so to speak, what would happen if you
11 didn't do this. What would be the ramifications of that?
12 I'm trying not to repeat what Henry said about the
13 training.

14 About the training. You know past that bypass
15 road by the beach park, Kamehameha Highway is our only
16 road. So traffic really needs to be deeply explored.
17 What would happen? How often are there going to be
18 convoys? How many trucks would that mean? What kind of
19 tie-ups would that mean for the community? How could you
20 notify the community when they're going to have a convoy
21 so they could arrange their schedules not to be backed up
22 in traffic for hours? So look at all the impacts that
23 could happen around traffic and how that would affect
24 people's daily lives on the North Shore.

25 And transporting weapons. I'm sorry I missed the

1 early part of the meeting. I apologize for that. Stuck
2 in conference committee at the Legislature. How are you
3 going to transport the weapons? I assume you're going to
4 use Kahuku with the 8,000 acres that you bought.

5 And I don't know what other lands you're
6 intending to purchase. But what kinds of weapons are you
7 going to use for the training? How would you transport
8 them? Would they be helicoptered or trucked? What's
9 your safety plan if something should happen?

10 We kind of want to know what the explodability
11 would be if there was an accident there, you had a truck
12 full of bombs, or what would happen?

13 And if it's helicopter, what's your safety plan
14 in case there would be a helicopter accident, and how
15 that would impact the community? What kind of safety
16 plan in terms of medical stuff you would have in hand?
17 Would you medevac people out? How would that happen? So
18 I'd like to see that really explored.

19 In each training exercise how many soldiers will
20 be in each training exercise and how long does that last?
21 And what happens to the land after you're finished
22 training? You know, we're known as the endangered
23 species capital of the world in Hawaii because our
24 environment is so incredible. We have things that grow
25 here that grow nowhere else on earth.

1 So it's really important that you look at all
2 sorts of records. We'd like to see what land you're
3 using, who owns that land, how you intend to get that
4 land and what the condition of that land is when you get
5 it, and what it will look like after you train.

6 Henry brought up the issue of fire. That, of
7 course, is a huge issue here. We've gone through periods
8 of extensive rain, then extensive drought. We would like
9 to know how you would handle those kinds of weather
10 conditions. What kinds of conditions do you feel it's
11 safe to set fires in? How do you deal with the fact that
12 we have really minor roads here?

13 For helicopters, of course, the noise mitigation,
14 and the impact on endangered species. When you're flying
15 low and there's nests in the trees, how do you deal with
16 that?

17 I know I read briefly some of the things on the
18 Army's transformation. And I was trying to understand
19 the range issue. What does that mean that you're going to
20 realign ranges? Could you write it in English so that
21 regular folks could understand? What does that actually
22 mean? That you're going to make it bigger? You're going
23 to get more or what? So we really want to know what all
24 that kind of stuff is.

25 Then also it if does require getting more land or

1 shrinking lands that you have for ranges now, maybe
2 getting more somewhere else and then giving this part
3 back or whatever, what happens to that land that was used
4 as a range? How do you clean that up?

5 The one thing that the community always wants to
6 know when it comes to cleanup is, "Can we grow vegetables
7 on there, on that land after you clean it up and eat
8 them?" And I think that's something you need to look at.

9 What's the procedure for preparing the areas of
10 ranges? What do you have to do to make them ready for
11 you to use to train them? Can you detail what it takes
12 for that to happen?

13 Archaeological surveys, really important. And
14 not just surface archaeological surveys. Because in
15 Hawaii there's lots of sites. And we'd like to have a
16 deeper look at the archaeological situation of the land.

17 And I missed the first part. I don't know how
18 many days we have to respond. We have now till what
19 time, till what date to send in comments? 'Cause I want
20 to write these down for you so you won't have to be
21 breaking your arm. What's the closing date?

22 MS. AMARAL: May 30th.

23 MS. BRADY: May 30th. Thank you. Okay.
24 And how is the community protected in case there is a
25 fire? What would happen? So we need maps of the area.

1 We want lots of maps in there, maps of the area and
2 surrounding community of those areas, and how you would
3 notify people in the communities that are surrounding the
4 areas you're going to train, and what your process is for
5 community notification?

6 I know that a lot of times you put in those
7 little tiny, small thing legal notices in the paper that
8 are very hard for anybody over 40 to read. So how would
9 you really let the community know what you're doing and
10 when you are doing that?

11 And protecting the groundwater, of course, is
12 really important in an island state. So how do you
13 protect it from contamination?

14 And on the weapons that you're using, there will
15 be depleted uranium bullets and things like that. How do
16 you mitigate that? How do you clean up after? How long
17 does that take? Are you going to clean up after every
18 training exercise? We want to know the whole scoops.

19 Have you done this in any other place,
20 transformed, realigned ranges? Or what you're proposing
21 to do here have you done that in other places? I'd like
22 to know where you've done that and communities that
23 you've spoken to, what your community process was for
24 notifying those people that this is what's happening and
25 this is what you're doing, and maybe include some --

1 definitely include some contact numbers of communities
2 from around the country who may have gone through this
3 before so we can contact them, make sure we're akamai
4 (smart) to everything we need to be.

5 I think really good detailed maps are something
6 that's really crucial in the EIS that really show what
7 the area is like.

8 And if, if some contamination from training
9 things that you used got into the groundwater, how would
10 you mitigate that? And for how long is the Army
11 responsible? Say you're doing something now. It takes
12 about 40 years for our water to percolate into the Halawa
13 lens. What about in 50 years? People say, "Oh, my God,
14 we have this pilau (rotted, spoiled) stuff," And you guys
15 use that. Are you responsible for that? What's the
16 process then if contamination is found way down the line?
17 Who's liable for that? What does the community do?

18 I read something today about CERCLA law where --
19 I don't know if this would fall under CERCLA, but saying
20 that the Pentagon is trying to limit the military
21 responsibility under CERCLA because -- what I understand
22 about CERCLA now you have responsibility forever and ever
23 for anything that could happen on the lands that you
24 used. What does that mean with the Pentagon's new
25 environmental policy that seems to be limiting this

1 CERCLA responsibility? If you could describe that, that
2 would be great.

3 Are you going to be using any nuclear weapons?
4 And please describe the kinds of weapons that you're
5 using in regular kind of language so that we understand
6 what they are.

7 On the ranges is that something, are those
8 exercises where the troops stay overnight? If they are,
9 where do they stay? What happens to waste at the area,
10 both garbage and human waste? What happens to that? How
11 do you deal with that?

12 Is there any chance that you could have a range
13 that someone in their community and, boing, all of a
14 sudden somebody has something landed in their backyard?
15 How do you deal with that, when you train in an area
16 around where people live? How do you make sure that
17 you're not shooting into their yards?

18 On areas where there has been flooding, what's
19 your mitigation plan for that? And what measures do you
20 take to make sure that flooding won't happen?

21 Life of the Land requests to be a consulted
22 party, and get a copy of the problematic EIS and make
23 comments. If you could put it on CD it would be more
24 better. No trees have to die for that.

25 On the Cultural Impact Statement, to help you

1 along, the Office of Environmental Quality Control has
2 guidelines for writing a Cultural Impact Statement. One
3 of the things in there is that you need to talk to
4 practitioners in those areas where you're going to be
5 training. Because it's not just -- sometimes to the
6 Western eye cultural sites are not obvious. But to
7 native Hawaiians they are. And they're sacred. So I
8 think you need to talk to practitioners in the areas
9 around where you're training. And OEQC has listed that.
10 They're at 586-4185.

11 I'm also concerned -- I don't know if you're
12 going to be using chemical weapons or what kinds of
13 weapons -- but what are the risks over time? If you
14 could do some risk analysis in the EIS that would talk
15 about if somebody, if somebody ate a fish that something
16 landed in the water and contaminated the fish and ate a
17 fish, what are the problems with chemical contamination?
18 And how do you deal with that?

19 And also the effect of your training and
20 chemicals whatever you may be using to train? What's
21 that effect on our groundwater and streams, drinking
22 water?

23 I think on the groundwater issue, you probably
24 have heard it many other places that groundwater is
25 really, really important on an island. And we'd like to

1 know where you're training, what the movement of the
2 groundwater is. If you could include maps of how the
3 water moves, then the community would have a better idea
4 where, if something got contaminated, where they would,
5 where they should look.

6 And lead contamination is another big issue you
7 should look at.

8 I'm sorry, Annelle.

9 And bird-helicopter interactions. What happens
10 if a bird runs into the helicopter or the helicopter runs
11 into the bird or whatever? And how do you deal with
12 that?

13 Okay. I'll send it in writing.

14 Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. There is another
17 speaker. Jeanine Pasoquen.

18 MS. PASOQUEN: Aloha (greetings) everybody. I'd
19 like to introduce myself. I'm Jeanine Pasoquen. I'm a
20 resident of Waialua. Previously Wahiawa, Waianae and the
21 Big Island. I have been a resident of Hawaii since --
22 for about 42 years now.

23 I'm very concerned about our projections at this
24 meeting. And I wasn't -- I'm disappointed in our
25 community to see the lack of interest. And hopefully at

1 the next meeting you will have more community members
2 here to voice their opinion about the issues talked about
3 in the presentation of your transformation.

4 Basically, I feel that -- personally that the
5 United States Government, military -- both Air Force and
6 Army -- need to network together, and utilize the land
7 that they already occupy in Hawaii. I know for a fact
8 from driving on military institutions that there's a lot
9 of land not being utilized at the moment. I know that
10 when you talk about that this will help community
11 financial gain, that most of the construction will be
12 taken care of by the military and that there won't be
13 private contractors involved in this transformation of
14 new roads into unexplored territory or explored
15 territory.

16 I feel that if you look at Barbers Point, it was
17 just abandoned recently. I watched the homes there that
18 were left standing, bulldozed with air conditioned units
19 in them, when all of these materials could have been
20 offered to the state in cooperation, networking with the
21 community to provide a solution for homeless on the
22 island. It was not taken. Those homes went down. They
23 were condemned? I don't think so. A lot of those homes
24 were just built.

25 All of the land at Pearl Harbor was turned over

1 to the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks
2 and Recreation to be run by the city, managed by the
3 city. Why can't the Army utilize the government property
4 that's down there?

5 Also at Kaneohe. I know at Schofield there is
6 great big empty abandoned lots that were previously used
7 in the '70s and '60s when I lived there. I've seen them
8 just last year that were overgrown with weeds.

9 And you're talking about expanding a new wash
10 place for the vehicles at the motor vehicle regis --
11 motor vehicle pool, whatever it is. You might use some
12 of the land that's already there that needs to be cleaned
13 up and share, network. I don't think there's any
14 necessity to occupy any more land in Hawaii that the
15 military has already taken.

16 Another issue to be taken into consideration is
17 the health issues. Right now there's institutions in
18 Maili and Nanakuli. There there's the highest rates in
19 asthma in children, leukemia, other problems, respiratory
20 problems. You think over there there's a lot of
21 military. The armory that is stationed there, there's a
22 lot of type of weapons stored there. We don't know what
23 type of seepage that's already occurring there, which
24 brings me to another episode.

25 When you talk about the EPA statements, dah, dah,

1 dah, the research that you're going to do, I'd like to
2 know, maybe some other people in the community would like
3 to know what agencies exactly are going to be doing these
4 reports for you. And then who will be the counter-agency
5 that will also do another report for the community? Will
6 it be a state-appointed agency? Will it be a private
7 agency provided by the city?

8 There should be double, if not triple research
9 and studies provided for this activity that you suggest
10 at this time.

11 I'm also very disappointed to see that our
12 representatives from the city and the state are not here
13 at this meeting. I maybe missed some type of
14 representative for them that's here. If so, please raise
15 your hand, identify who you're representing. I don't see
16 any City Council member. I don't see any representative
17 who was invited by you folks. I hope that is brought to
18 their attention. I'm disappointed at that. Election
19 time we will think about that, and we'll talk about it
20 with our fellow citizens.

21 I will see you again at the other meetings for
22 this community, possibility of other communities. I
23 really do think that expansion is not necessary for your
24 property here in Hawaii. And that you need to think
25 about utilizing what you have already, and not take from

1 what's rightfully the community citizens' community --
2 thank you very much -- and our heritage in nature.

3 (Applause)

4 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you). Ms.
5 Pasoquen was the last person signed up to speak. So at
6 this point I would like to call upon Colonel Schisser to
7 make some closing remarks. Colonel.

8 COL SCHISSER: First of all, I would like to
9 personally thank each and every one of you who came here
10 tonight. All of your comments, written and oral, will be
11 taken into consideration when the Army prepares the
12 Environmental Impact Statement.

13 Remember this is just the beginning. You saw the
14 timeline up there that said in terms of this is just the
15 starting point, all those elements that will occur down
16 the road.

17 Now, I would like to address one point that was
18 raised earlier this evening, for clarification. We have,
19 in fact, added additional information to tonight's
20 presentation by Mr. Borne based on previous nights'
21 meetings. The slides you viewed, the handouts in the
22 rear, the Notice of Intent all remain the same.

23 But based on the prior comments from the previous
24 meetings we have, in fact, added information of the
25 alternatives from the published Notice of Intent,

1 proposed amounts of acreage for land purchases, potential
2 effects and other NEPA documents. We hear you and we
3 want to provide you with the information you need to help
4 us do the best job we can in conducting this
5 Environmental Impact Statement.

6 Now for those of you who were not able to give
7 any testimony, the Army will be conducting additional
8 scoping meetings. I believe the next one is Monday night
9 at Kahuku High School and Middle School, I believe. And
10 then there is one on the 30th as well. I'm not exactly
11 sure of the location.

12 MS. AMARAL: Nanakuli.

13 COL SCHISSER: Nanakuli.

14 In addition, we will take written comments up
15 until the 30th of May. We appreciate your attendance
16 tonight.

17 Thank you for attending. Mahalo (thank you).

18 (Applause)

19 MS. AMARAL: Before we go, we ask you to
20 rise. We will do a closing pule (prayer).

21 We invite you to stay and talk to the people
22 and look at the displays.

23 With your indulgence and in deference to our
24 wonderful native speaker, if you will allow me I'll do
25 the pule (prayer), something that I was taught when I was

1 very young. He pule kakou (let us all pray).
2 Ho'o nani i ka Makua mau,
3 Ke keiki me ka 'Uhane no,
4 Ke Akua Mau, ho'omaika'i pu,
5 Ko keia ao, ko kela ao.
6 (Praise to the Eternal Father,
7 The Son and the Holy Spirit,
8 The Eternal God, praise all,
9 Those of this realm, and those of that realm.)
10 Mahalo (thank you). Go in peace. Thank you for
11 coming.

12 (The public scoping meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m.)

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